

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR



“ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांचाही शिक्षण प्रसार” – श्री स्वामी विवेकानंद
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur.
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(Autonomous)



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SUBJECT

“PROJECT ON KEDARNATH TEMPLE”

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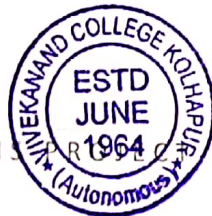
SOURABH RAMESH PAWAR

Under the Guidance of

DR.SIDDHARTH KATTIMANI



YEAR 2021-22





A Project Submitted to,

**VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)**



For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts



(स्वायत्त) कोल्हापूर

in

History

By

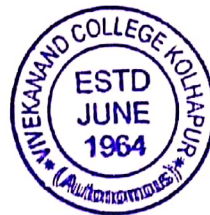
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2022





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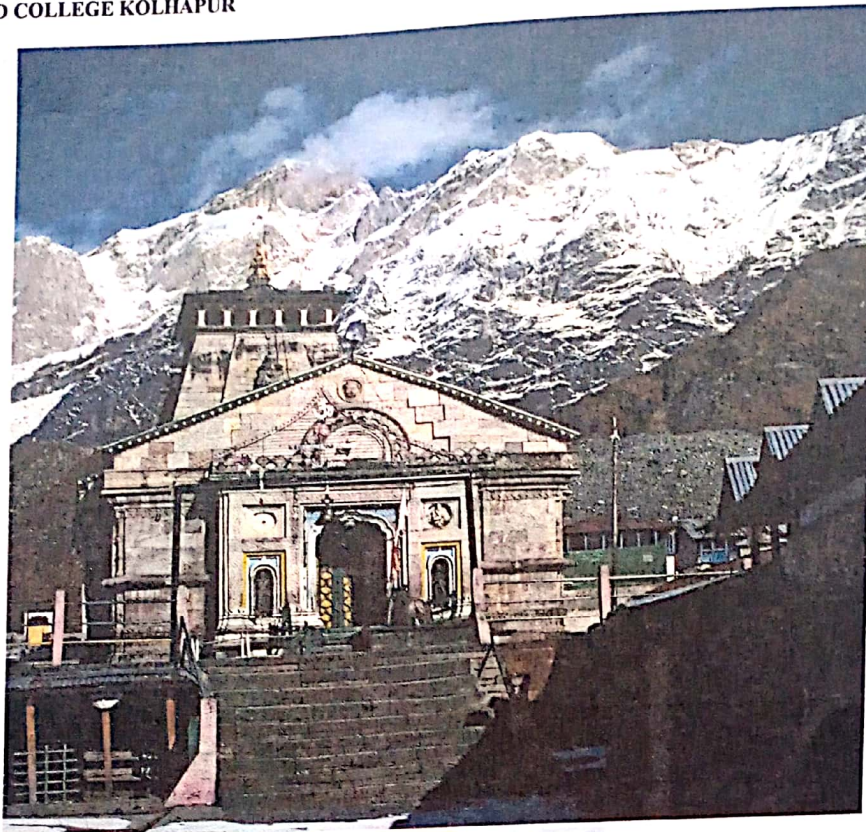


❖ PREFACE

Kedarnath Mandir (Kedarnath Temple) is a Hindu temple (shrine) dedicated to Lord Shiva. Located on the Garhwal Himalayan range near the Mandakiniriver, Kedarnath is located in the state of Uttarakhand, India.

'The Lord of the field' is a Hindu temple (shrine) dedicated to the Hindu God Shiva, in the state of Uttarakhand, India





❖ OBJECTIVES

- To study the Kedarnath temple which is connected to the Hindu religion
- The study about structure, the establishment of the Kedarnath temple
- To study the idols and Sculptures of the temple
- To study the history of Kedarnath temple
- Enable and possible routes for Kedarnath temple



❖ INFORMATION ABOUT KEDARNATH

➤ INTRODUCTION

Kedarnath Mandir (Kedarnath Temple) is one of the holiest Hindu temples dedicated to the God Shiva is located on the Garhwal Himalayan range near the Mandakini river in Kedarnath, Uttarakhand in India. Due to extreme weather conditions, the temple is open only between the end of April (Akshaytrutya) to Kartik Purnima (the autumn full moon, usually November) every year. During the winters, the vigrahas (deities) from Kedarnath temple are brought to Ukhimath and worshipped there for six months. Lord Shiva is

worshipped as Kedarnath, the Lord of Kedar Khand, the historical name of the region.

The temple is not directly accessible by road and has to be reached by a 14 kilometres (8.7 mi) uphill trek from Gaurikund. Pony and manchan service is also available. The temple is believed to have been built by Pandavas and revived by Adi Sankaracharya and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, the holiest Hindu shrines of Shiva. Pandavas were supposed to have pleased Shiva by doing penance in Kedarnath

❖ STRUCTURE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KEDARNATH TEMPLE

The temple, located at a height of 3,583 m (11,755 ft), 223 km from Rishikesh, on the shores of Mandakini river, a tributary of the Ganges, is an impressive stone edifice of unknown date. The structure is believed to have been constructed about 1200 years ago. According to Hindu mythology, during the Mahabharatha war, the Pandavas killed their relatives; in order to absolve themselves of this sin, the Pandavas undertook a

pilgrimage. But Lord Vishweshwara was away in Kailasa in the Himalayas. On learning this, the Pandavas left Kashi. They saw Lord Shankara from a distance. But Lord Shankara hid from them. Then Dharmaraj said: "Oh, Lord, You have hidden from sight because we have sinned. But, we will seek you out our somehow. Only after away. we take your Darshan would our sins be washed This place, where you have hidden Yourself will be known Guptkashi and become a famous shrine!"

The first hall inside the temple contains statues of the five Pandava brothers, Lord Krishna, Nandi, the vehicle of Shiva and Virabhadra, one of the guards of Shiva. Statue of Draupadi and other dieties are also installed in the main hall. A medium sized rough stone is worhispped in the Garbagruha of Kedarnath temple. An unusual feature of the temple is the head of a man carved in the triangular stone fascia of the temple.

Such a head is seen carved in another temple nearby constructed on the site where the marriage of Shiva and Parvati was held. Adi Shankara was believed to have revived this temple, along with Badrinath and other temples of Uttarakhand and he is believed to have attained mahacamadhi at

Kedarnath. Behind the temple the samadhi mandir of Adi Sankara.

❖ IDOLS AND SCULPTURES OF THE TEMPLE

The first hall inside Kedarnath Temple contains statues of the five Pandava brothers, Krishna, Nandi, the vehicle of Shiva and Virabhadra, one of the guards of Shiva. Statues of Draupadi and other deities are also installed in the main hall.

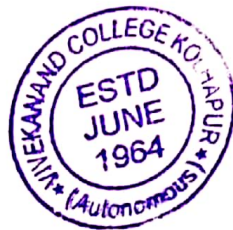
The Kedarnath Temple is an architectural marvel in itself and represents the peak of ancient Hindu architecture. It is said that the temple has been built between the 9th and 11th centuries. It has been built from massive blocks of mountain rocks. You can find a series of stone steps leading up to the temple.

A “Garba Griha” for worship and a Mandap for pilgrims is placed inside the temple. Kedarnath Temple is made from gray hunk of stones. The stone slabs are interlocked with each other with the use of iron clamps. No mortar has been used in the construction of the temple. The most striking feature of Kedarnath Temple is the magnificent Kedarnath.

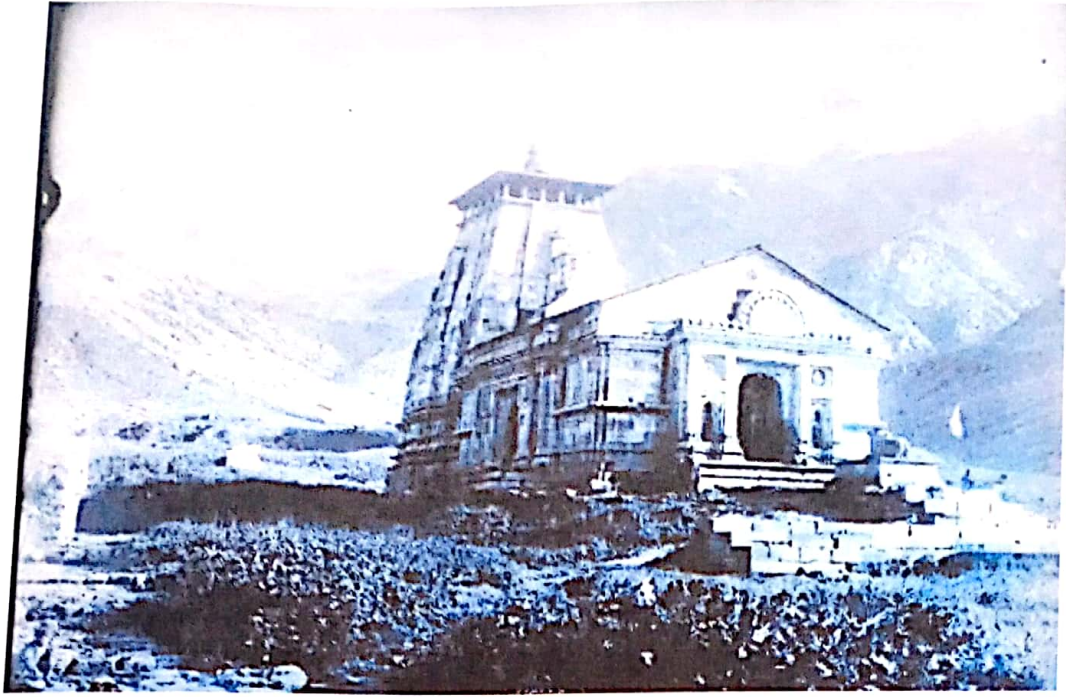


❖ HISTORY OF THE KEDARNATH

There are so many stories behind Kedarnath Temple's History and it has been a pilgrimage center since ancient times. Although, it is not confirmed who built the original Kedarnath Mandir and when. A mythological story describes the temple's construction by the legendary brothers Pandavas. But the holy Mahabharata does not mention any place called Kedarnath. One of the earliest references to Kedarnath is found in Skanda Purana (7th and 8th century). According to Skanda Purana, Kedara is the place where Shiva releases the Holy Ganga from his matted hair (called in Hindi as "Jata").



THIS PROJECT DONE BY SOURABH PAWAR

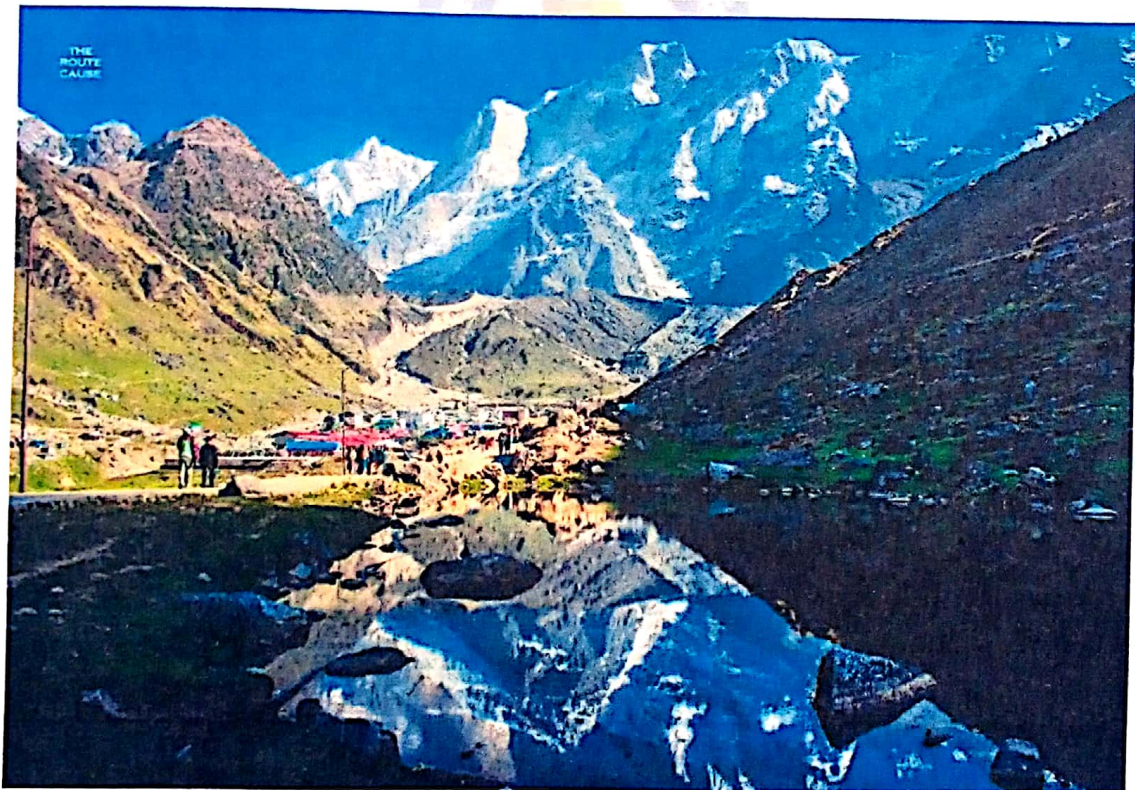


Kedarnath Temple 1882

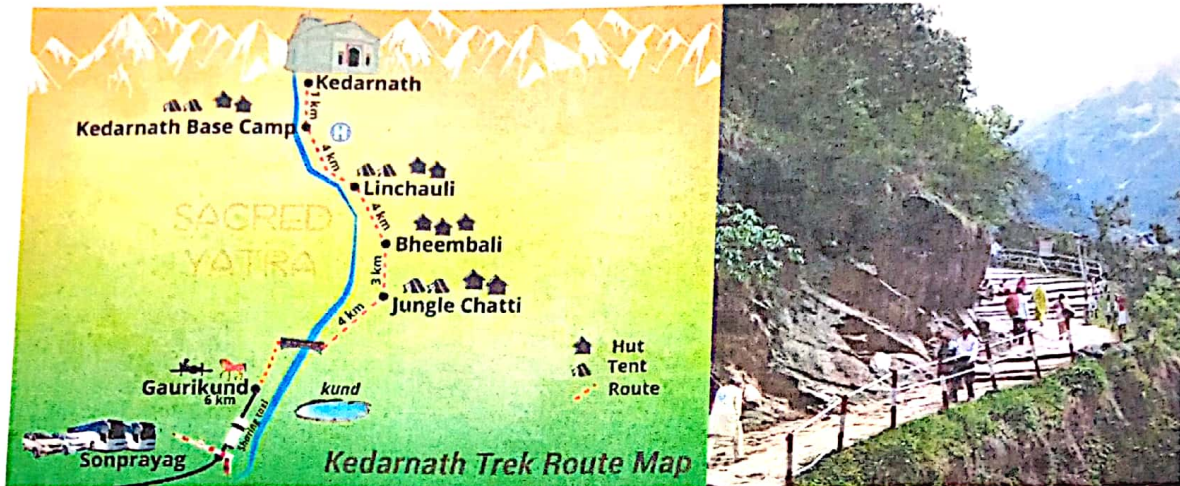
The holy Kedarnath temple is said to have been built in the 8th century AD by Hindu guru Adi Sankaracharya. Sankaracharya rebuilt the place where the Pandavas of the Mahabharat fame are believed to constructed a shiv temple.

According to mythology, Pandavas built the Kedarnath temple after Mahabharata. It is said that Pandavas wanted to go to Lord Shiva for forgiveness after killing their Kaurav brothers to atone for their sins. But Lord Shiva did not want to meet them. That's why Lord Shiva hid in Guptkashi. Pandavas and Draupadi spotted a bull

that was very unique from the other bulls In Gupt Kashi. Pandav's brother Bheem identified that the bull is none other than Lord Shiva himself. Lord Shiva who was hiding from them was in the form of Nandi, the bull. Bheem tried to catch the bull but couldn't succeed, he only caught the tail of the bull.



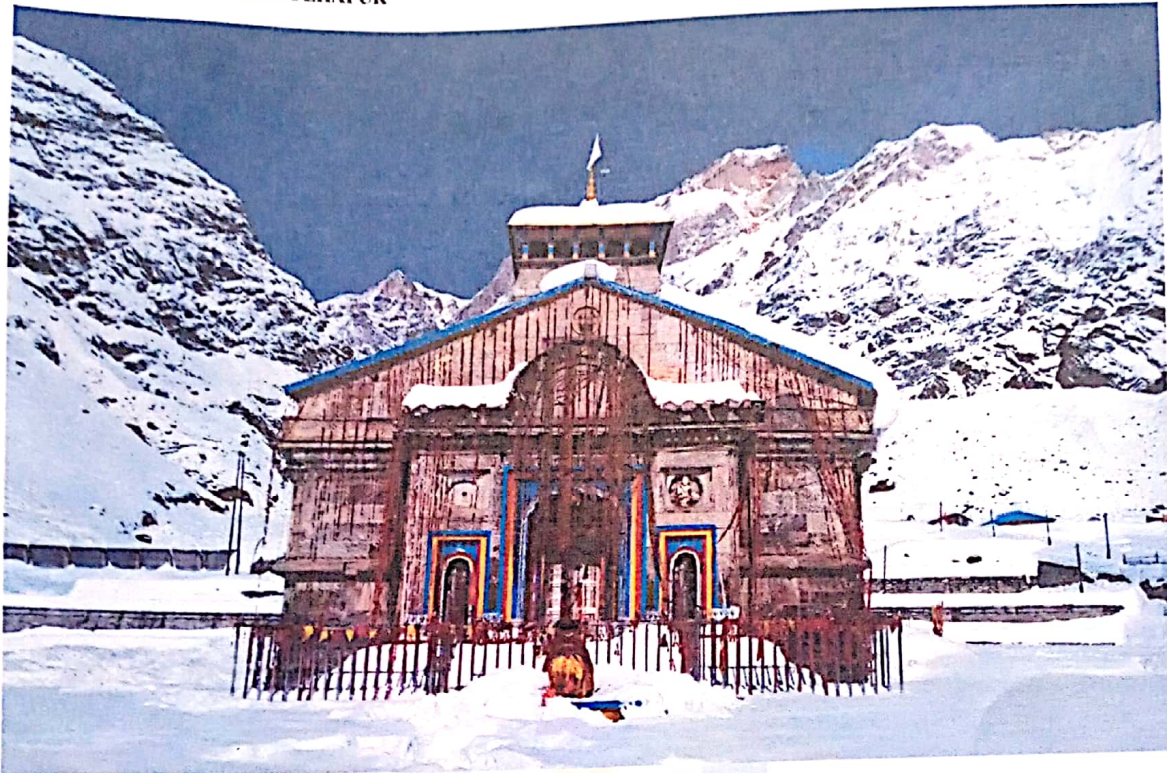
❖ ROUTES FOR KEDARNATH TEMPLE



➤ To reach at Kedarnath by road

you need to book a taxi or bus service which can be privately run or by the GMOU ltd. To reach at Kedarnath from Delhi you need to travel till Dehradun for which you can choose any medium be it road, rail or airways. From Dehradun travel till Haridwar and from Haridwar the following route will be your Guide to the Kedarnath Trek.

New Delhi Visit Kedarnath by Road (Till Sonprayag)
 to Haridwar 206km >> Haridwar to Rishikesh 24km >>
 Rishikesh to Devprayag 74km >> Devprayag to
 Srinagar 34km >> Srinagar to Rudraprayag 33km
 >> Rudraprayag to Gaurikund (via Tilwara-Agastmuni-
 Chandrapuri) >> Kund >> Guptkashi >> Phata >> Sitapur
 >> Sonprayag) 74km >> Gaurikund to Kedarnath (by
 trek) 18km.



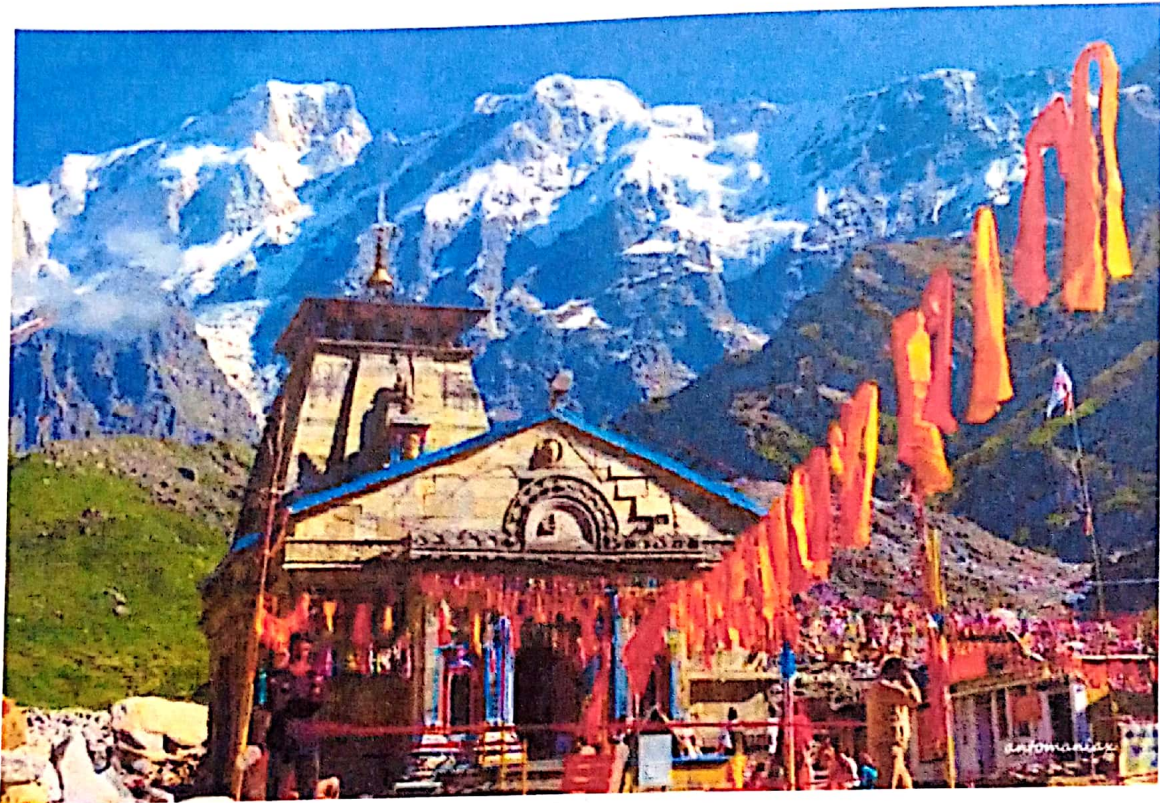
You can also visit Kedarnath from Delhi by boarding a direct bus from Delhi Bus Stand Kashmiri Gate to Gaurikund which is run by the Uttarakhand Transport Corporation. From Gaurikund further continue your trek to Kedarnath.

➤ **Visit Kedarnath by Air**

To reach Kedarnath by air you can book a seat for yourself in a helicopter. If travelling by a helicopter till Kedarnath you can from Dehradun as well as Haridwar and Rishikesh.

➤ **From Dehradun-**travel till the Shastradhara Helipad in Dehradun. The Helicopter will drop you at your destination within a time period of 40 minutes.

- **From Haridwar/Rishikesh-** If you are planning to travel to Kedarnath from Rishikesh/Haridwar via Helicopter then travel from Haridwar/Rishikesh till Phata via taxi which is at an approx distance of 200km and 195km respectively.



❖ CONCLUSION



In the end we studied about the overall information about Kedarnath temple. and as we seen the structure, the establishment of the Kedarnath temple as well as idols and sculptures. we studied about the history of Kedarnath temple and enable and possible routes for kedarnath temple



❖ RESEARCH METHODS



With the help of historical books, magazines and with the help of internet ,i got the information about kedarnath temple. this information i got from various sources

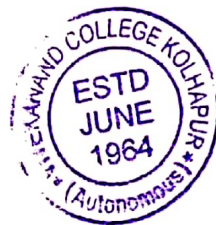


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❖ REFERENCES

- www.google.com
- www.wikipedia.com
- www.kedarnathdham.in
- www.googlemaps.com



AFFIDAVIT

I Sourabh Ramesh Pawar studying in Vivekananda College, Kolhapur (Autonomous) is studying in the History Department of Arts Branch Part III and submits an affidavit stating that the project was submitted for evaluation under Semester VI have prepared this myself by visiting the field and reviewing other available primary and secondary resources. This project report has not been submitted by copying any previous project report or writing from anyone else.

Date: 19/05/2022

Location: Kolhapur
Pawar


sign

Sourabh Ramesh



CERTIFICATE

It is certified that the student Sourabh Ramesh Pawar, studying in the history department of Art Branch Part III at Vivekananda College Kolhapur (Autonomous) Project submitted for evaluation under semester VI Project on Kedarnath Temple. This was created by this student himself and as far as we know, this project report has not been submitted for any degree course before. This project report has been completed satisfactorily under our guidance.


Date: ^{19/5/} 2022

Venue: Kolhapur

Dr.S.R.Kattimani

Prof. Ashwini Khawale

Prof. Namrata Dhale


 विभाग प्रमुख,
 इतिहास विभाग,
 विवेकानंद कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर (स्वायत्त)
